

Year 2003
CSO Political Advocacy
Indicator Data

November 2003

DRAFT REPORT

Submitted to:
USAID/Haiti
Justice, Democracy & Governance Office
17, Boulevard Harry Truman
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Submitted by:
ARD. Inc.
159 Bank Street, Suite 300
Burlington, VT 05401

CONTENTS

Acronyms	ii
Summary	1
Table 1. Advocacy Index Ratings by Year	1
Table 2. Advocacy Index Ratings by Supporting Organization	1
Terms of Reference	3
Methodology	4
Review of 2002 Methodology	4
Methodology for 2003 Survey	5
Survey Instrument	6
Application of Scoring	6
2003 Field Survey Implementation Schedule	7
Review of Quantitative Data	8
Table 3. Advocacy Index Ratings by Year	8
Figure 1. Advocacy Index Results by Component	8
Table 4. Civil Society Organization Advocacy Index Total	9
Table 5. Comparison of Results by Department	10
Table 6. Comparison of Results by Zone (Rural vs. Urban)	10
Table 7. Comparison of Results by Member, Leader, or Employee	11
Table 8. Comparison of Results by Gender	11
Table 9. Comparison of Results by Type of Group	12
Table 10. CSO Advocacy Index by Supporting Program	13
Table 11. Issues of Primary Importance to CSOs	13
Table 12. Advocacy Index Indicators for CSOs Collaborating with IFES	14
Table 13. Four Issues of Primary Importance to CSOs Collaborating with IFES	14
Table 14. Reasons for Establishing IFES CSOs	14
Table 15. The 23 CSOs That Collaborated with IFES	15
Annex A: Evaluation Survey Form	
Annex B: Comparison of Results by Program Support	

ACRONYMS

ADF	America's Development Foundation
CAI	Creative Associates International
CRS	Community Radio Station
CSO	Civil Society Organization
IFES	International Foundations for Electoral Systems
IR	Intermediate Result
JDG	Justice and Democratic Governance Program
MSI	Management Systems International
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
SO	Strategic Objective
TOR	Terms of reference
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

SUMMARY

Fiscal 2003 marked the fifth consecutive year in which the Advocacy Index survey, developed in 1999, was used to measure the organizational capacity of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to advocate for policy change. Based on eight characteristics of effective advocacy and operationalized through the application of a survey instrument, the Advocacy Index served as the key indicator to measure achievement of Intermediate Result (IR) 5.1, *Targeted Haitian CSOs Progress in Developing Their Capacity to Advocate for Policy Change*.

This year, ARD, Inc. was again engaged to collect and process the data for the Advocacy Index. The ARD survey team visited five departments—Ouest, Nord, Artibonite, Grande Anse, and Sud-est—in the second half of October and early November 2003 (see Implementation Schedule, p. 7) and administered the questionnaire to members of 69 CSOs. These organizations included 23 CSOs collaborating with the International Foundation for Electoral Studies (IFES), 22 community radio stations (CRSs) assisted by Creative Associates International (CAI), and 15 CSOs assisted by the National Democratic Institute (NDI). Nine other CSOs not assisted by U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs were also included as control groups.

The present report provides the results and findings of the data collection process. Although using essentially the same advocacy index methodology as in the past, the 2003 survey differed from those in the past because of the large number of CSOs surveyed for the first time. As a result, the 2003 survey provides a photograph of the advocacy capacity of the CSOs at a given point in time rather than a progress report of the development of CSO advocacy capacity over the years.

Compared with 2002, this year's results showed an overall improvement of 3.8 points in the organizational capacity of the CSOs surveyed (see Table 1). This year the overall score was 43, compared with 39.2 in 2002. This figure was slightly higher than the USAID/Haiti 41.8 target for the year.

Table 1. Advocacy Index Ratings by Year

2001	2002	2003
Actual, 37.2 Target, 39.3	Actual, 39.2 Target, 40.3	Actual, 43 Target, 41.8

Because of the qualitative differences in the kinds of organizations surveyed and the newness of the programs, comparisons between this year's results and those of previous years are difficult to make. The majority of CSOs surveyed in 2003 were urban based and engaged primarily in media, human rights, education, and private sector activities.

Table 2 presents the Advocacy Index Ratings by Supporting Organization.

Table 2. Advocacy Index Ratings by Supporting Organization

Organization	Index Rating	Organization	Index Rating
IFES	43.17	CAII/RAMAK	43.91
NDI/Forum Civique	38.72	No Support CSO	47.89
Total	43.06		

An examination and breakdown of the advocacy index's eight components indicated that CSO organizational capacity was strongest in formulating policy positions on an issue in a consultative fashion, collecting input and information about issues that concern them, clearly articulating their objectives, and participation of members in leadership roles.

The two weakest areas of advocacy capacity were undertaking follow-up actions after a policy decision is made to foster implementation and/or maintain public interest and obtaining and/or allocating resources for advocacy. Building coalitions and networks and taking action to influence policymaking fell somewhere in between the strongest and weakest areas.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report responds to USAID/Haiti's requirement for data collection and analysis of the indicator *Targeted Haitian Civil Society Organizations Progress in Developing Their Capacity to Advocate for Policy Change*. The indicator measured through the application of a CSO Advocacy Index provides evidence of the extent to which USAID-funded programs affect the ability of CSOs to advocate for policy change. In accordance with the terms of Task Order 820, the present report discusses 2003 performance data associated with the indicator.

For the FY 2003 CSO political advocacy indicator data report, USAID/Haiti requested the following:

- The inclusion of CRSs assisted by CAI, CSOs collaborating with IFES in judicial reform activities, and some NDI CSOs in the survey.
- An approach for determining the sample size and composition that would permit the most accurate measurement possible under this performance indicator. This requirement will also entail providing a rationale for the approach and a discussion of the factors that the methodology must mitigate.
- An evaluation of the data collection methodology used in 2002 and a brief critical assessment of this methodology, with recommendations for improvement where appropriate.
- A report on the collection of 2003 performance data, with specifications of the measurement instruments and data collection methodology. The report will also include an analysis of FY 2003 results and an analysis of any trends evident through comparison with baseline and previous years of performance data where applicable.
- A separate readout for CSOs working with IFES in the area of judicial reform.

METHODOLOGY

REVIEW OF 2002 METHODOLOGY

In 1999, Management Systems International (MSI) developed a standardized methodology for collecting and analyzing data related to IR 5.1 indicator, *Targeted Haitian Civil Society Organizations Progress in Developing Their Capacity to Advocate for Policy Change*. The methodology included the elaboration of an advocacy index, which was designed to track the degree of impact of USAID interventions on increasing the advocacy capacity of Haitian CSOs. More specifically, the index examined advocacy capacity pertaining to policy change by examining a CSO's ability in seven areas to (1) articulate objectives, (2) collect information, (3) formulate policy positions, (4) obtain and allocate resources, (5) promote coalitions and networks, (6) take action to influence policy-making, and (7) undertake follow-up actions. Measurement of these factors was operationalized through a survey instrument composed of questions corresponding to each factor. The survey instrument was applied to approximately 30, semi-randomly selected CSOs, some of which participated in MSI's program, with the remainder having received no assistance whatsoever from MSI. Data collected in 1999 served as a baseline, although ideally the data would have included only organizations that had yet to receive support from MSI.

The same methodology was employed in the year 2000, but the sample size increased to 63 CSOs, including 29 from the previous year's cohort and 34 from 2000.

In 2001 several adjustments were made. First, the sample size was increased from 63 to 91 to take into account the NDI program inaugurated in 2001 as well as CSOs assisted by MSI. As a result, the survey included 38 NDI-trained CSOs, 36 MSI-trained CSOs, and 17 unassisted CSOs. Second, slight changes were made to the survey to enhance its sensitivity and to allow a larger degree of qualitative analysis. Third, regression analysis that had been used in 1999 and 2000 was dropped in favor of a blend of contextually based quantitative and qualitative analysis. Fourth, surveys involved interviews with both leaders and members of CSOs, whereas in the past only CSO leadership was interviewed. Rather than convoking and surveying CSO groups in a central location, the revised approach involved sending researchers to CSO localities. Finally, the advocacy index was expanded to include an eighth component, which measured the extent to which CSOs are represented by their leadership.

In 2002, the survey team used essentially the same methodology in the survey instrument as in 2001 but with some very minor changes in the phrasing of several survey questions to enhance their sensitivity. Because one of the fundamental aims of the survey was to look for change in those CSOs supported by USAID-funded programs, the 2002 survey included CSOs assisted by MSI and NDI.

The main change in the 2002 survey from the 2001 survey concerned the addition of new groups. Thus, the survey team recommended adding "popular organization" groups assisted by America's Development Foundation (ADF) to the survey because the advocacy capacity of these groups had not been measured before. At the request of the Justice and Democratic Governance (JDG) Program representatives, the team also considered adding a number of IFES-assisted organizations operating in Port-au-Prince, even though those groups had not yet un-

dergone any capacity-building activities with IFES. The team agreed that including IFES-assisted CSOs in the survey would generate useful baseline data about these organizations on which future surveys could build. The survey team noted that the more organizationally sophisticated, urban-based and nationally oriented IFES-supported groups would more likely score higher on the advocacy index than the other groups in the survey.

Given the different organizational profiles of the various CSOs assisted by MSI, NDI, ADF, and IFES, the team noted that a truer picture of the impact of specific CSO support programs would require examining each of the programs individually rather than using the aggregate results to generalize about the entire CSO sector.

A second important methodological factor in the 2002 survey concerned the number and composition of the CSOs to be included in the survey. In the end, the survey team wound up with 87 organizations interviewed, or 2 more than the original number programmed. These included 12 MSI, 28 NDI, 31 ADF, 6 IFES, and 10 groups receiving no support. To maintain a similar total number of CSOs to that in the 2001 survey, the team had to reduce the number of MSI and NDI groups surveyed in order to accommodate the new groups surveyed. Moreover, because of time and budgetary constraints, the team was able to interview ADF groups only in those zones covered in the 2001 survey, although ADF worked in other areas.

Finally, the 2002 survey reduced the amount of qualitative analysis, compared with the 2001 report and limited analysis of data to that called for in the 1999 and 2000 terms of reference (TORs). This meant concentrating on an analysis of the raw data by each of the eight characteristics of the advocacy index and the aggregate index ratings.

METHODOLOGY FOR 2003 SURVEY

The 2003 survey differs from previous political advocacy surveys because most of the CSOs surveyed in 2002 were not included among those surveyed in 2003. The 2003 survey thus contributes very little toward providing data concerning improvements in political advocacy capacity on the part of the many CSOs and groups that have received support from USAID/Haiti since 1999. Most of the CSOs covered by the 2003 survey were included for the first time. For these groups, the survey provides useful baseline data rather than an assessment of improvement in capacity.

The mission asked the ARD team to concentrate primarily on collecting data from CSOs collaborating with IFES in the area of judicial reform and CRSs assisted by CAI. In addition to these groups, the TOR also requested the inclusion of NDI-assisted groups in the survey.

With the exception of communal branches of the Bar Associations, which constituted 9 of the 16 CSOs in the legal working group, CSOs collaborating with IFES were concentrated in Port-au-Prince. The team attempted to contact as many of the IFES CSOs as possible in order to collect advocacy capacity data from 30 of them and to include members of all four IFES judicial reform working groups: *legal*, *media*, *private sector*, and *human rights and education*. In the end, the team was able to survey only 23 CSOs collaborating with IFES, including two from local bar associations outside of Port-au-Prince.

CRSs, the new group in the survey, differed markedly from the other CSOs in structure and activities. Although technically not CSOs, the CRSs were owned and managed by local and grassroots CSOs to provide information, news, entertainment, and civic education to people in their area. CAI trained the technicians, administrators, and journalists running the CRSs, rather than members of the CSOs who own the radio station. However, those working at the CRS were usually leaders or active members of the local groups owning and managing the radio station. The survey of the individuals active in the CRS collected data that accurately reflected the advocacy capacity of the CSO itself.

The ARD survey team attempted to reach as many CRSs as possible. Invitations were sent to 30 CRSs throughout Haiti asking them to send a representative of the sponsoring CSO to come to an adjacent urban center (Léogane, Saint Marc, Cap Haitien, Jeremie) to take the survey. In the end, the team obtained interviews from representatives of 22 CRSs.

Because of budgetary and time constraints, the ARD team could not conduct the survey in many of the areas where NDI-assisted CSOs operated. Instead, the team opted to target NDI-assisted CSOs in areas near those where the team was contacting CRSs, and obtained interviews from 15 NDI-assisted CSOs, as compared with 26 NDI CSOs in 2002.

In addition to the CSOs connected with IFES, CAI, and NDI programs, the team also surveyed 9 CSOs not currently involved in USAID/Haiti programs. The total number of CSOs in the 2003 survey was 69, compared with 87 in 2002.

As requested by the Mission in the TOR, the ARD team prepared two sets of data. The first set included the results collected from all of the groups in the survey—CAI, NDI, IFES, and no support CSOs. The second set of data provided readout of only those groups collaborating with IFES to advocate for judicial reform.

Survey Instrument

As requested by the Mission, the ARD team retained the basic questionnaire survey built around the advocacy index. However, some minor adjustments were made. Some questions were eliminated because they added no additional useful information. Others were rephrased to articulate them more clearly, and new categories were added to lists of activities and objectives pertinent to the judicial reform agenda of CSOs working with IFES in that area. The revised evaluation survey form can be found in Annex A.

Application of Scoring

In 2001, the total possible score rose from 84 to 96 points when an eighth component was added to the advocacy index. The 2001, 2002, and 2003 advocacy indexes are based on a total of 96 points.

2003 Field Survey Implementation Schedule

Date	Activities
Oct. 13	Arrival of Team Leader
Oct. 14–16	Meetings with field research team to discuss 2003 field work, methodology, schedule, and logistics. Approval of methodology and calendar by JDG USAID/Haiti.
Oct. 17–18	Field team in Port-au-Prince. Begin survey of CSOs collaborating with IFES.
Oct. 20–23	Field team in Port-au-Prince. Continue survey of IFES groups
Oct. 24–25	Field team in Léogane. Interviews with CRSs and NDI CSOs.
Oct. 27–28	Field team in Saint Marc. Interviews with CRSs and NDI CSOs.
Oct. 29	Field team in Port-au-Prince. IFES CSOs.
Oct. 30	Field team in Jeremie. Interviews with CRSs.
Oct. 31–Nov. 1	Field team in Port-au-Prince.
Nov. 3–4	Field team in Cap Haitian.
Nov. 5	Field team returns to Port-au-Prince.

REVIEW OF QUANTITATIVE DATA

ADVOCACY INDEX RESULTS

The final number of CSOs (69) for which data were collected was somewhat below the number originally targeted, owing to a shortfall in the number of IFES groups in the survey. Time constraints, the unavailability of some of the IFES groups during the survey schedule, and the refusal of some to take the survey contributed to the survey team's obtaining interviews from 23 IFES groups instead of 30.

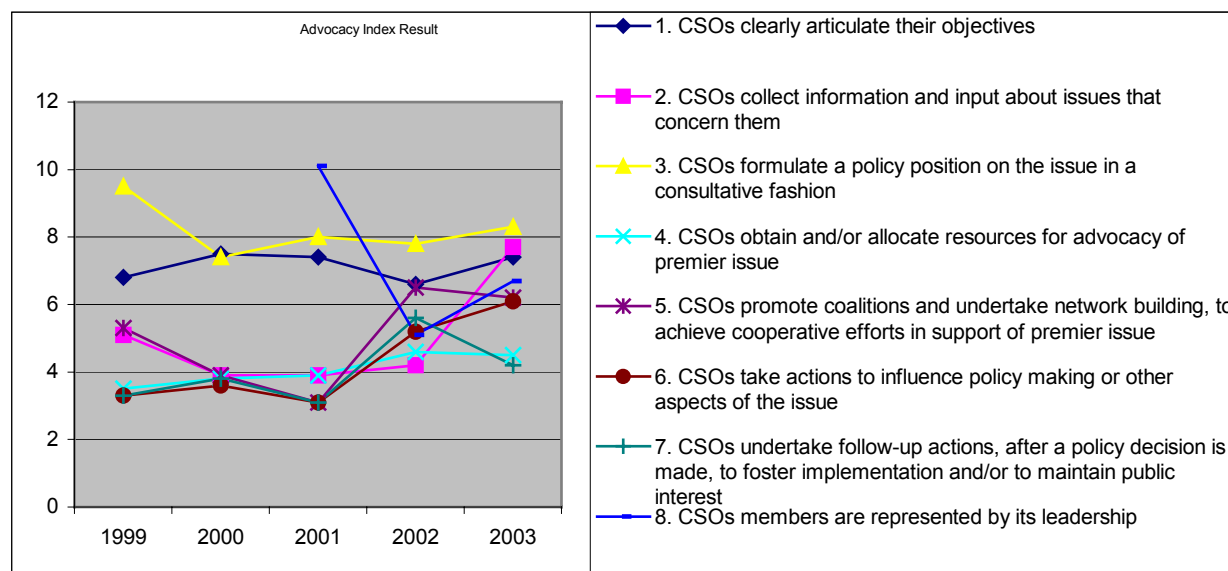
Table 3 indicates that the total advocacy index score increased by 3.8 points—from 39.2 in 2002 to 43 in 2003. The total score thus slightly surpassed the target set by USAID/Haiti for 2003.

Table 3. Advocacy Index Ratings by Year

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Actual, 36.7 Target, 36.7	Actual, 33.9 Target, 36.7	Actual, 37.2 Target, 39.3	Actual, 39.2 Target, 40.3	Actual, 43 Target, 41.8

The results of the 2003 advocacy capacity data collection survey for each of the eight index components are presented graphically in Figure 1, below, and numerically in Table 4

Figure 1. Advocacy Index Results by Component



The graph and Table 4 indicate changes in scores of surveyed CSOs over the years in which the survey was administered. These changes, however, do not reflect changes in advocacy capacity of CSOs assisted by specific programs, because of changes in the composition of the groups surveyed. This point is especially valid for this year's advocacy index because most of the groups surveyed in 2003 are included for the first time. This year's index results thus provide a photograph of the relative strengths and weaknesses of the 69 CSOs at a given point in time rather than changes in capacity over time.

Table 4. Civil Society Organization Advocacy Index Total

	1999 Mean	2000 Mean	2001 Mean	2002 Mean	2003 Mean
1. CSOs clearly articulate their objectives.	6.8	7.5	7.4	6.6	7.4
2. CSOs collect information and input about issues that concern them.	5.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	7.7
3. CSOs formulate a policy position on the issue in a consultative fashion.	9.5	7.4	8.0	7.8	8.3
4. CSOs obtain and/or allocate resources for advocacy of premier issue.	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.6	4.5
5. CSOs promote coalitions and undertake network building to achieve cooperative efforts in support of premier issue.	5.3	3.9	3.1	6.5	6.2
6. CSOs take actions to influence policy making or other aspects of the issue.	3.3	3.6	3.1	5.2	6.1
7. CSOs take follow-up actions, after a policy decision is made, to foster implementation and/or to maintain public interest.	3.3	3.8	3.1	5.6	4.2
8. CSO members are represented by its leadership.			10.1	5.1	6.7
CAI: Target Haitian CSO progress in developing their capacity to advocated for policy change.	Actual 36.7 Target 36.7	Actual 33.9 Target 38.5	Actual 42.6* Adjusted Actual 37.2* Target 39.3	Actual 44.8* Adjusted Actual 39.2* Target 40.3	Actual 49.2* Adjusted Actual 43.0* Target 41.8
*The actual scores for 2002 and 2003 represent the rating for eight index components as opposed to the seven components measured in 1999 and 2001. The adjusted actual ratings take into account the additional component in order to compare the advocacy index for the four-year period. The adjusted actual score was derived by using a coefficient of 0.875.					

This year's findings indicate that the four strongest areas of capacity for advocacy are formulating a policy position in a consultative fashion (component 3); collecting information and input about issues concerning them (component 2); clearly articulating objectives (component 1); and participation of members in leadership roles (component 8). The most striking increase in advocacy capacity over 2002 was in the area of collecting information and input on policy issues, which saw a sharp increase of 3.5 points—from 4.2 to 7.7.

The two weakest areas of advocacy capacity were taking follow-up actions after a policy decision is made to foster implementation and/or maintain public interest (component 7) and obtaining and/or allocating resources for advocacy (component 4). Building coalitions and networks (component 5) and taking action to influence policymaking (component 6) fell somewhere in between the strongest and weakest areas.

The following five tables all present comparison results data by different measurement criteria: Table 5 by *department*; Table 6 by *zones*; Table 7 by *member, leader, or employee*; Table 8 by *gender*; and Table 9 by *type of group*. Finally, Annex B presents a comparison of results by program support.

Table 5. Comparison of Results by Department

Department	1. CSOs clearly articulate their objectives.	2. CSOs collect information and input about issues that concern them.	3. CSOs formulate a policy on the issue in a consultative fashion.	4. CSOs obtain and/or allocate resources for advocacy of premier issue.	5. CSOs promote coalitions and undertake network building.	6. CSOs act to influence policy making or other aspects of the issue.	7. CSOs take follow-up actions, after a policy decision is made.	8. CSO members are represented by its leadership.	Target Haitian CSO progress in developing their capacity to advocated for policy change.
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Ouest	8.13	7.79	8.36	4.56	7.18	6.90	4.48	6.52	52.08
Nord	8.40	8.00	7.60	5.40	5.20	5.40	5.50	7.81	52.21
Artibonite	5.59	7.12	8.24	3.18	4.65	5.47	3.00	6.55	42.02
Grande Anse	6.00	9.20	8.20	7.40	6.20	4.20	3.50	6.32	48.92
Sud'Est	8.00	6.67	9.00	4.00	4.67	4.67	4.00	8.45	48.12
Total	7.36	7.70	8.29	4.46	6.23	6.14	4.24	6.69	49.21

The best total scores were obtained in the *North*, where data were collected for five CRSs, and in the *Ouest* (Port-au-Prince). The lowest score was found in *Artibonite*.

Table 6. Comparison of Results by Zone (Rural Vs. Urban)

Zone	1. CSOs clearly articulate their objectives.	2. CSOs collect information and input about issues that concern them.	3. CSOs formulate a policy on the issue in a consultative fashion.	4. CSOs obtain and/or allocate resources for advocacy of premier issue.	5. CSOs promote coalitions and undertake network building.	6. CSOs act to influence policy making or other aspects of the issue.	7. CSOs take follow-up actions, after a policy decision is made.	8. CSO members are represented by its leadership.	Target Haitian CSO progress in developing their capacity to advocated for policy change.
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Urban	7.90	7.74	8.38	4.52	6.78	6.34	4.43	6.54	50.68
Rural	5.95	7.58	8.05	4.32	4.79	5.63	3.70	7.07	45.33
Total	7.36	7.70	8.29	4.46	6.23	6.14	4.24	6.69	49.21

Table 7. Comparison of Results by Member, Leader, or Employee

Member, Leader, or Employee	1. CSOs clearly articulate their objectives.	2. CSOs collect information and input about issues that concern them.	3. CSOs formulate a policy on the issue in a consultative fashion.	4. CSOs obtain and/or allocate resources for advocacy of premier issue.	5. CSOs promote coalitions and undertake network building.	6. CSOs act to influence policy making or other aspects of the issue.	7. CSOs take follow-up actions, after a policy decision is made.	8. CSO members are represented by its leadership.	Target Haitian CSO progress in developing their capacity to advocated for policy change.
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Member	6.43	8.21	8.93	4.07	5.07	5.36	3.38	7.36	47.36
Leader	7.47	7.58	8.26	4.64	6.45	6.40	4.47	6.65	49.99
Employee	11.00	7.00	4.50	2.50	8.50	5.00	,	3.00	41.50
Total	7.36	7.70	8.29	4.46	6.23	6.14	4.24	6.69	49.21

Table 7 suggests that leaders of CSOs may view their organizations as having a slightly higher advocacy capacity than members. Leaders comprised 76.8% of those surveyed.

Table 8. Comparison of Results by Gender

Gender	1. CSOs clearly articulate their objectives.	2. CSOs collect information and input about issues that concern them.	3. CSOs formulate a policy on the issue in a consultative fashion.	4. CSOs obtain and/or allocate resources for advocacy of premier issue.	5. CSOs promote coalitions and undertake network building.	6. CSOs act to influence policy making or other aspects of the issue.	7. CSOs take follow-up actions, after a policy decision is made.	8. CSO members are represented by its leadership.	Target Haitian CSO progress in developing their capacity to advocated for policy change.
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Men	7.31	7.67	8.09	4.67	6.31	6.13	4.25	6.59	49.25
Women	7.57	7.79	9.07	3.64	5.93	6.21	4.17	7.05	49.05
Total	7.36	7.70	8.29	4.46	6.23	6.14	4.24	6.69	49.21

Table 8 indicates differences in perspectives of male and female representatives of CSOs. Although the total advocacy scores showed little difference, women's scores tended to be somewhat higher in Components 3 and 8—consultation in formulating issues and participation in leadership roles, respectively. Only 3 of the 69 CSOs in the survey were actually female groups, whereas nearly 80% of those participating in the survey were male groups.

Table 9. Comparison of Results by Type of Group

Type of Group	1. CSOs clearly articulate their objectives.	2. CSOs collect information and input about issues that concern them.	3. CSOs formulate a policy on the issue in a consultative fashion.	4. CSOs obtain and/or allocate resources for advocacy of premier issue.	5. CSOs promote coalitions and undertake network building.	6. CSOs act to influence policy making or other aspects of the issue.	7. CSOs take follow-up actions, after a policy decision is made.	8. CSO members are represented by its leadership.	Target Haitian CSO progress in developing their capacity to advocated for policy change.
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
Development Group	6.21	7.42	8.21	5.16	4.89	6.11	4.73	6.31	47.04
NGO	10.63	8.25	8.00	3.63	7.00	7.13	4.33	7.61	53.86
Association	7.28	7.52	8.36	4.32	6.40	5.84	3.81	6.76	48.92
Agricultural Group	7.00	9.50	7.50	6.00	8.00	7.50	6.00	6.49	57.99
Union	6.00	6.00	9.00	4.00	11.00	9.00	5.00	4.19	54.19
Women's Group	8.33	9.33	10.00	4.67	10.00	8.33	3.33	6.95	60.95
Youth Group	6.83	8.50	8.83	5.83	6.17	6.83	7.00	6.89	51.06
Movement	5.00	7.33	9.00	1.33	6.00	3.33	1.00	6.39	38.72
Enterprise	11.00	5.00	4.50	2.00	4.50	2.50	,	6.50	36.00
Total	7.36	7.70	8.29	4.46	6.23	6.14	4.24	6.69	49.21

Associations (25), development groups (19), and NGOs (8) comprised 75.4% of the CSOs. Women's groups (3) achieved the highest total score on the advocacy index. NGOs did better than associations, and associations scored slightly higher than development groups.

Table 10 display the advocacy index by supporting program for the CSOs that were surveyed for this report.

Table 10. CSO Advocacy Index by Supporting Program

	IFES	CAII/ RAMAK	NDI/Forum Civique	Non- Support	Total
1. CSOs clearly articulate their objectives.	9.04	6.50	5.67	8.00	7.36
2. CSOs collect information and input about issues that concern them.	7.39	8.50	6.73	8.11	7.70
3. CSOs formulate a policy on the issue in a consultative fashion.	7.87	8.18	8.47	9.33	8.29
4. CSOs obtain and/or allocate resources for advocacy of premier issue.	3.22	6.05	4.13	4.33	4.46
5. CSOs promote coalitions and build networks.	6.65	5.32	5.80	8.11	6.23
6. CSOs take actions to influence policymaking or other aspects of the issue.	6.17	5.77	5.33	8.33	6.14
7. CSOs take follow-up actions after a policy decision is made.	4.29	4.46	4.40	3.50	4.24
8. CSO members are represented by its leadership.	6.38	7.23	6.66	6.18	6.69
Target Haitian CSOs' progress in developing their capacity to advocated for policy change.	49.34	50.18	44.26	54.74	49.21

Table 11 indicates that the top three areas importance to the CSOs in the survey relate to civic education, education/schooling, and human rights, respectively.

Table 11. Issues of Primary Importance to CSOs

Ranking	Issue
1	Civic Education:
2	Education/Schooling
3	Human Rights
4	Environment
5	Cultural Activities
6	Women's Rights
7	Agriculture
8	Politics
9	Public Housing
10	Commerce Retail

Table 12 provides a separate readout for groups collaborating with IFES. Groups collaborating with IFES were particularly strong in clearly articulating objectives (9.04) and formulating a policy in a consultative fashion (7.87). IFES groups were also strong in collecting information and input about issues concerning them (7.39) and promoting coalitions and network building (6.65). These strengths indicate a relatively high degree of organizational sophistication.

On the other hand, groups collaborating with IFES exhibited organizational advocacy weaknesses in their ability to obtain and allocate resources for advocacy (3.22) and in taking follow-up actions after a policy decision had been made (4.29). The first weakness could reflect

heavy dependency on external financial assistance for operations, whereas the second might be due to the relative newness of the IFES program.

Table 12. Advocacy Index Indicators for CSOs Collaborating with IFES

Advocacy Index Results	Score
1. CSOs clearly articulate their objectives.	9.04
2. CSOs collect information and input about issues that concern them.	7.39
3. CSOs formulate a policy on the issue in a consultative fashion.	7.87
4. CSOs obtain and/or allocate resources for advocacy of premier issue.	3.22
5. CSOs promote coalitions and build networks.	6.65
6. CSOs take actions to influence policymaking or other aspects of the issue.	6.17
7. CSOs take follow-up actions after a policy decision is made.	4.29
8. CSO members are represented by its leadership.	6.38

Table 13 indicates the areas of primary importance to groups collaborating with IFES. Although *human rights* heads the list, groups are also highly concerned with *civic education*, education/schooling, and *women's issues*. *Economic and development issues* are relatively less important to groups collaborating with IFES than they are to other CSOs included in the survey.

Table 13. Four Issues of Primary Importance to CSOs Collaborating with IFES

Issue	Score (%)
Human rights	21.7
Civic education	18.8
Women	14.5
Education/Schooling	10.1

Table 14 lists the reasons for establishing CSOs collaborating with IFES. The two most compelling reasons were to create an organization where none existed before to address a specific need and to defend human rights.

Table 14. Reasons for Establishing IFES CSOs

Reason	Number
Create a CSO where none existed before	11
Defend human rights	8
Build community support	1
Help community to solve own problems	1
Other	2
Total	23

Table 15 indicates the CSOs surveyed that have collaborated with IFES.

Table 15. The 23 CSOs That Collaborated with IFES

CSO
1. AMCHAM, American Chamber of Commerce in Haiti
2. Amical des femmes haitiennes journalistes
3. Association haitienne des femmes juges
4. Barreau de l'ordre des avocats de Jeremie
5. Barreau de l'ordre des avocats de St-Marc
6. CARLI, Comite des avocats pour le respect des libertes individuelles
7. Centre de Recherche et de Formation Economique et social pour le developpement CRESFED
8. Centre Haitien de Presse, CHP
9. Chambre Franco-Haitien de Commerce
10. CNEH, Confédération National des Éducateurs Éducatrices d'Haiti
11. COFAL
12. CTDH, Centre Toussaint pour les Droits de l'Homme
13. Fédération des Barreaux d'Haiti
14. FEUH, Fédération des Étudiants Universitaires d'Haiti
15. Groupe Croissance
16. Heritage pour Haiti
17. HSI, Haiti Solidarite International
18. Initiative de la societe civile
19. L'Amicale des Juristes
20. OCPAH, Ordre des Comptables Professionnels Agrégés d'Haiti
21. Radio Echo 2000 Inter
22. Reseau d'information economique
23. Réseau d'Information Justice et Droits humains

ANNEX A: EVALUATION SURVEY FORM

ANKET EVALYASYON SOU OGANIZASYON SOSYETE SIVIL EVALUATION SURVEY OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

ENFOMASYON JENERAL GENERAL INFORMATION

Non Anketè a _____

Name of Surveyor

Nan konbyen tan ou ranpli kesyonè a _____ (nan konbyen minit)

Time required to complete questionnaire _____ (how many minutes)

Kouman kesyonè a ranpli

Was questionnaire completed

Fini ____ Pa fini ____

Finished Not Finished

Rezon ki fe l pat fini

Reason it was not finished

____ Enfòmasyon a pat vle kolabore

Informant did not collaborate

____ Enfòmasyon a refize kontinye

Informant refused to continue

____ Enfòmasyon a pat gen ase enfòmasyon pou l te ka reponn

Informant did not have enough information to respond

____ Lòt _____

Other

Numero kesyonè a _____

Survey ID number

Depatman _____

Department

Awondisman _____

Arrondissement

Vil _____

City

Komin _____

Commune

Seksyon _____

Section

Lokalite _____

Local

Kijan ou te fè pou jwen n enfòmasyon _____
 Direction on how to reach surveyed

Anketè: Prezante tèt ou

Bonjou/Bonswa. Mesye/Madanm, Mwen rele...Map travay pou yon òganizasyon ki rele ARD kap mennen yon ti anket sou òganizasyon sosyete sivil yo ki sot benefisye ane sa a sipò program nan USAID. Nou remesye-w pou ti tan sa-a ke-w akode nou pou nou ka poze kèk ti kesyon sila yo sou òganizasyon w nan.
 Good Day/Good Evening, Sir/Madam,I am ... I work for an organization called ARD. We are conducting a survey of Haitian civil society organizations that have received support from USAID. We thank you for taking the time to respond to our questions.

*** Repete kesyon sa yo pou chak moun ou pral mande enfòmasyon ***
 *** Repeat the following questions for each person attending interview ***

1. Ki non pa ou _____ (Non enfòmasyon a)

Name of informant

Seks: Gason ___ Fanm ___

Gender: Male Female

Ki laj ou? _____ (nan ki ane ou fèt?)

Age

Nan ki klas ou rive _____

Years of education

Ki metye ou _____

Profession

Ki sa ou fè pou viv _____

Occupation

2. Eske enstitisyon w lan se yon òganizasyon? ___ Wi ___ Non. Ki Non l?

Name of the organization

3. Kisa ou ye nan òganizasyon?

Role in the organization

Manm ___ Lidè ___ Anplwaye ___

Member Leader Employment

4. Nan Ki kategori òganizasyon pa w la ye :

Name the category

___ Developman kominotè ___ ONG ___ Asosyasyon

___ Development Committee ___ NGO Association

___ Konsey kominotè ___ Groupman peyizan ___ Koperativ

___ Community Council ___ Peasant Group Cooperative

Annex A

- | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|
| — Union
— Union
— Group kredi kominotè
Community Credit Group | — Group fanm
Women's Group
— Mouvman
Movement | — Group jenn
Youth Group |
|--|--|-----------------------------|

*** Repete kesyon sa yo pou chak lidè ou byen manm ki fè pati you òganizasyon ***
 *** Repeat the question for each leader or member of the organization ***

5. Eske òganizasyon an kon travay ak program nan USAID? Wi ___ Non ___
 Does your organization work with a USAID funded program? Yes No
 — IFES — Creative Associates Intl. — Lot: _____
 IFES Creative Associated Intl.. Other (specification)

6. Nan ki dat òganizasyon an te kreye? _____
 Year the organization was created

7. Ki vale moun ki kon n li nan òganizasyon an?
 Number of literate members
 — Plis pase mwatye
 More than half
 — A pe prè mwatye
 About half
 — Kèk Grenn
 Some members
 — Mwen pa konnen
 Unknown

8. Ki kantite manm aktif òganizasyon an genyen
 Number of active members in the organization
 Kantite antou ki aktif _____ Gason _____ Fanm _____
 Total Number Active Men Women

9. Ki kantite manm antou òganizasyon an genyen?
 Number of members in organization
 Tout ansanm _____ Gason _____ Fanm _____
 Total Number Men Women

10. Koubyen moun kap dirije òganizasyon an?
 Number of people that lead the organization
 Kantite _____ Kantite _____

Total _____

Total

-
-
-
-
-

12. Eske gwoup ou a genyen?
Does your organization have?
- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|-------|--------|
| a) | Règleman intèn yo | Wi __ | Non __ |
| | Rules | Yes | No |
| b) | Estat yo | Wi __ | Non __ |
| | Statutes | Yes | No |

- Lòt _____
Other _____

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|-----------------|---|--------------------|
| — | Komès ak lòt bò dlo | — | Komès detay | — | Komès/kinkay |
| | Commerce | | Commerce/Retail | | Commerce/wholesale |
| — | Atizan | — | Édikasyon sivik | — | Union/Trade Union |
| | Artisanat | | Civic Education | | Union/Trade Union |

Annex A

—	Koperativ kredi	—	Koperativ travayè	—	Dwa fanm
	Cooperative Credit		Cooperative ork		Women's Rights
—	Activite kiltirel	—	Edikasyon/lekòl	—	Elvaj
	Cultural activity		Education/schooling		Animal husbandry
—	Emploi	—	Environman	—	Erozyon ak
	konsèvasyon sòl				
	Employment		Environment		Erosion or soil conservation
—	Sante famiyal	—	Lakilti ak irigasyon	—	Pèch
	Family health		Farming or irrigation		Fishing
—	Dwa moun	—	Indistri	—	Refòm agrè
	Human rights		Industry		Land reform
—	Promosyon prodwi	—	Nitrition	—	Dlo potab
	Marketing		Nutrition		Potable water
—	Sante piblik	—	Relijyon	—	Sanitasyon
	Public health		Religion		Sanitation
—	Politik	—	VIH/Sida	—	Espò
	Politics		HIV/AIDS		Sports
—	Transpò	—	Lòt _____		
	Transportation		Other		

15. Nan tout sa ou soti di la yo, mwen ta renmen ou dim kiles ki pi enterese oganizasyon ou lan
Other primary areas of interest to the organization
(Ankete, ekri sali di ou la nan liy lan) _____
(List the most to least important areas)
16. Eske oganizasyon an genyen yon plan daksyon pou tout ane a?
Does the organization develop a yearly action plan?
Wi — Non —
Yes No
Depi kilè _____
Since when
(Si wi, Make sa ou jwen nan plan daksyon la)
(If yes, what does the action plan do?)
- a) — Plan daksyon an idantifye priorite gwoup la (bi prensipal)
Action plan identifies the essential priorities
 - b) — Plan daksyon an idantifye lot ti vizyon oganizasyon an
Action plan identifies the vision of the organization
 - c) — Plan daksyon an idantifye kile oganizasyon ap fe chak aktivite yo
Action plan identifies a time line for each activity
 - d) — Plan daksyon an idantifye priorite, ti vizyon yo ak kile oganizasyon ap fe chak aktivite yo

Action plan identifies priorities, vision and time line for each activity

17. Nan Kad aktivite nou (travay nou) ki kote òganizasyon an kon n al chache enfòmasyon?
In your activities, where do you usually go to seek or collect information?
Depi kilè _____ (dat depi lap fè sa)
Since when _____ (date of practice)
- a) ☐ Manm gouvènman
Government member
 - b) ☐ ONG lokal yo
Local NGO
 - c) ☐ ONG entènasyonal yo
International NGO
 - d) ☐ Òganizasyon prive yo
Private organization
 - e) ☐ Yo pa al chache lwen
No search so far
 - f) ☐ Enstitisyon mix lokal
Mixed local institution
 - g) ☐ Enstitisyon mix entènasyonal
Mixed international organization
 - h) ☐ Enstitisyon lokal ak entènasyonal
Local and international institution
 - i) ☐ Lòt _____
Other
18. Ki mwayen lidè yo itilize pou infòme manm yo sou aktivite group la?
How do leaders share information about activities with members?
Depi kilè pratik sa a ekziste _____
Since when _____
- a) ☐ Asamble jeneral
General assembly
 - b) ☐ Lèt
Letter
 - c) ☐ Fas a fas
Face to face
 - d) ☐ Radyo
Radio
 - e) ☐ Nou pa infòme manm yo
Do not share information
 - f) ☐ Nan reyinyon
Regular meetings

- g) ☐ Pafwa
Sometimes
- h) ☐ Nou fè anons
Announcement
- i) ☐ Youn di lòt
Word of Mouth
- j) ☐ Pòt vwa
Spokesperson
- k) ☐ Telefòn
Telephone
- l) ☐ Lòt _____
Other

19. Eske nou toujou fè chanjman nan tèt òganizasyon? ☐ Wi ☐ Non
Do changes in group leadership take place regularly?

Kouman sa fèt? _____
Tell us how these change take place?

20. Chak konbyen kile konsa sa kapab fèt? _____
How often are leadership positions changed?

21. Nan òganizasyon ki gen ni fi ni gason yo, Kouman nou ankouraje fi pou yo vin okipe plas dirijan nan òganizasyon an?
In organizations with both men and women, are women sought for leadership posts?

22. Chak konbyen tan òganizasyon an fè asanble jeneral? (*make you sèl enfòmasyon*)
How often does the organization hold a general assembly?
Depi kilè pratik sila eksiste _____
Since when

- a) ☐ Chak semen
Every week
- b) ☐ Chak mwa
Every month
- c) ☐ Chak twa mwa
Every two monts
- d) ☐ Chak si Mwa
Every six months
- e) ☐ Chak ane
Every year
- f) ☐ Jamè
Never

- g) — Lòt _____
Other
23. Konbyen moun an tou ki patisipe nan asanble jeneral? _____
How many people participate in the general assembly?
Gason _____ Fanm _____
Men Women
24. Eske nou gen abitud fè rankont regilye? ___ Wi ___ Non
Does the group meet regularly? (Make you sèl enfòmasyon)
Depi kilè pratik sila eksiste _____
If so, when (date of practice)?
a) ___ Chak semen
Every week
b) ___ Chak mwa
Every month
c) ___ Chak twa mwa
Every two months
d) ___ Chak si Mwa
Every six months
e) ___ Chak ane
Every year
f) ___ Jamè
Never
g) ___ Lòt _____
Other
25. Kisa òganizasyon an ta renmen realize an premye nan tout sa ki pi enterese l yo?
What would the CSO like to see done in regards to its principal areas of interest?
Kilè _____
Since when
26. Kiles ou panse ki ta kapab ede realize sa ki enterese oganizasyon an? (*Make tout repons yo*)
Who should help the organization to achieve the goals related to its concerns?
___ Prezidan peyi a ___ Eli lokal yo (Kasek, Majistra)
President Local officials (Kasek, Mayor)
___ Lot Mandate (Senate, Depite) ___ Oganizasyon Aysyen lot bo dlo
Other officials (Senator,, Deputy) Haitian Diaspora
___ Baye de Fon Entenasyonal ___ ONG Entenasyonal
International funding agency International NGO
___ Oganizasyon Relijye ___ ONG local

Annex A

- | | |
|---|--|
| Religious organization
— Sèlman lokal yo
Local sources only
— LoKal ak Entènasyonal
Local and International | Local NGO
— Sèlman Entènasyonal yo
International sources only
— Lot repons (Presize) _____
Other (Specify) |
|---|--|

27. Kijan oganizasyon an te rive jwen kob, poul mennen aksyon li vle mennen yo, pou chanjman kel swete yo? Eske èd la ogmante kapasite òganizasyon an pou Mennen aksyon l yo?

How have you gotten financial support for the primary issues? How did these resources increase your ability to address the issues?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) — Gouvenman
Government
b) — Manm oganizasyon an
Organization members
c) — Pati Politik
Political Party
d) — Nou pat jwenn kob
None
e) — Sèlman òganizasyon lokal yo
Local organizations only
k) — Lot repons (Presize) _____ | f) — ONG lokal
Local NGO
g) — ONG Entenasyonal
International NGO
h) — Oganizasyon relijye
Religious organization
i) — Sèlman entènasyonal yo
International sources only
j) — LoKal ak Entènasyonall
Local and International |
|---|--|

Other (Specify)

Pale nou de nouvel kapasite sa a?

Describe your new capacity?

28. Kijan oganizasyon an te rive jwen lòt sipò materyel ak finansye pou l kontinye mennen tout aksyon l yo? Eske èd la ogmante kapasite òganizasyon an pou Mennen aksyon l yo? Has the organization received material or financial support to continue with activities? Did the support increase the capacity of the organization to carry out activities?

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) — Gouvenman
Government
b) — Manm oganizasyon an
Organization members
c) — Pati Politik
Political party
d) — Nou pat jwenn kob
None | f) — ONG lokal
Local NGO
g) — ONG Entenasyonal
International NGO
h) — Oganizasyon relijye
Religious organization
i) — Sèlman entènasyonal yo
International sources only |
|--|--|

Annex A

e) ☐ Sèlman òganizasyon local yo j) ☐ LoKal ak Entènasyonall
Local organization only Local and International

k) ☐ Lot repons (Presize) _____

Other (*Specify*)

Pale nou de nouvel kapasite sa a?

Describe the new capacity?

29. Ki demach oganizasyon ap fe poul ka jwen kob poul realize pwoje ki pi enpotan pou li yo?
What steps is the organization taking to obtain financial support to promote change?

30. Ki lòt òganizasyon ou konnen ki pataje menm enterè avèk ou?
Does the organization know other organizations sharing the same interests?
Depi kilè ou konnen li _____
Since when
Ki non òganizasyon sa a
Names of the organizations

31. Ki lòt òganizasyon nou te motive pou pote kole ak òganizasyon pa ou la nan sa nap defann?
Has the organization encouraged other organization to join in efforts to promote change?
Depi kilè nou te fè sa _____
Since when
Ki non òganizasyon sa a: _____
Name of the organizations

32. Kouman nou fè pou nou rive koròdone aktivite yo ak lòt group kap travay avèk ou yo?
If you work with other groups, how do you coordinate your activities?

Depi kilè pratik sa ekziste _____

Since when

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) <input type="checkbox"/> Nan rankont
Joint meetings | e) <input type="checkbox"/> Nan aktivite nou mennen ansanm
Communal activities |
| b) <input type="checkbox"/> Nan brase lide yon ak lot
Exchange ideas | f) <input type="checkbox"/> Nan Kanpay pou sansibilize moun
Public information campaign |
| c) <input type="checkbox"/> Yon itilize sa lot genyen
Share resources | g) <input type="checkbox"/> Anons Piblic (mache, legliz, gage, elatriye)
Public announcements |
| d) <input type="checkbox"/> Nan fe plan ansanm
Plan together | h) <input type="checkbox"/> Travay konsa konsa (informel)
Informal contacts |
| i) <input type="checkbox"/> Lòt repons _____
Other | |

33. Eske òganizasyon ou an fè pati de :
Is the organization part of:
Depi ki dat _____
Since when
- a) ☐ Konfederasyon b) ☐ Federasyon c) ☐ Asosyasyon
Confederaton Federation Association
- d) ☐ Political Party e) ☐ Lòt _____
Political Party Other
34. Eske oganizasyon an kon fè ou konn ankouraje manm li yo fe yon aksyon fè:
Has the organization carried out or encouraged any of the following processes/practices:
- a) ☐ Ekri lèt
Writing letters
- b) ☐ Womble (rankont piblik)
Public meeting
- c) ☐ Fe sigjesyon bay Depite ak Senate
Make suggestions to Senator or Deputy
- d) ☐ Rankontre reskonsab politik yo
Meet with politicians
- e) ☐ Organize march pou proteste
Organize protest marches
- f) ☐ Ekri lèt a reskonsab politik yo
Write letters to politicians
- g) ☐ Bay kontribisyon nou a you pati
Make contributions to a political party
- h) ☐ Semine / Atelye
Seminar / Workshop
- i) ☐ Koferans
Conference
- j) ☐ Joune reflexion
Thematic study day
- k) ☐ Lòt _____
Other
35. Eske ou kon fè aktivite sa yo pou reyaji a you decizyon gouvènman pran?
Have any of the following activities been carried out in reaction to a government decision?
- a) ☐ Kontwòle kouman yap mete desizyon an pratik
Monitoring of the implementation of policy
- b) ☐ Ekri lèt
Writing letters

Annex A

- c) — Fè Womble
Public meeting
- d) — òganize mach pou proteste
Organized protest marches
- e) — Ekri reskosab politik yo
Wrote letters to politicians
- f) — Bay kontribisyon nou a you pati
Made contribution to a party
- g) — Fe sigjesyon bay Depite ak Senate
Made suggestions to a Senator or Deputy
- h) — Rankontre reskonsab politik yo
Met with politicians
- i) — Esaye bloke desizyon yo pou yo pa antre an pratik
Tried to block implementation of a new policy
- j) — Pote kek chanjman nan bi oganizasyon an
Made new plans to achieve stated goals
- k) — Rankontre eli loko yo
Met with local officials
- l) — Lot repons _____
Other

36. Sou ki tèm rankont ak IFES / CAI oubyen lòt patnè ou yo konn deroule?
What themes were covered in your training with IFES / CAI or other USAID partners?

37. Apre IFES / CAI ki lòt enstitisyon ki konn ba nou fòmasyon?
Have you received training from non-USAID sources?

Enstitisyon

fòmasyon

Institution

Training

38. Ki tip fòmasyon Leaders group ou a te pran?

What type of training did the group receive?

	Fòmasyon Training	Kilè When	A Kiyès With
—	Anvironman Environment	—	_____
—	Desantralizasyon Decentralization	—	_____
—	kwasans ekonomik Economic growth	—	_____
—	Aksyon sivik Civic Action	—	_____
—	Rezolisyon konfli Conflict resolution	—	_____
—	Lidèship Leadership	—	_____
—	Sistèm lajistis Legal System	—	_____
—	Refòm lajistis Judicial Reform	—	_____
—	Lòt Other	—	_____

39. Ki tip fòmasyon manm nan group ou a te pran?

What types of training have the members received?

	Fòmasyon Training	Kilè When	A Kiyès With
—	Anvironman Environment	—	_____
—	Desantralizasyon Decentralization	—	_____
—	kwasans ekonomik Economic growth	—	_____
—	Aksyon sivik Civic Action	—	_____
—	Rezolisyon konfli Conflict resolution	—	_____
—	Lidèship Leadership	—	_____
—	Sistèm lajistis	—	_____

Annex A

—	Legal System		
—	Refòm lajistis	—	_____
	Judicial Reform		
—	Lòt	—	_____
	Other		

40. Apre fòmasyon ak IFES / CAI sou ki tèm nou te kontinye travay?
After your training from IFES / CAI, and other organizations what themes have you continued to pursue?

	Tèm <i>Schedule</i>	Kilè <i>When</i>	A Kiyès <i>With</i>
—	Anvironman	—	_____
	Environment		
—	Desantralizasyon	—	_____
	Decentralization		
—	kwasans ekonomik	—	_____
	Economic growth		
—	Aksyon sivik	—	_____
	Civic Action		
—	Rezolisyon konfli	—	_____
	Conflict resolution		
—	Lidèship	—	_____
	Leadership		
—	Sistèm lajistis	—	_____
—	Refòm lajistis	—	_____
—	Lòt	—	_____
	Other		

Mèsi anpil
Thank you very much

ANNEX B: COMPARISON OF RESULTS BY PROGRAM SUPPORT

Name of CSO	Support by	Date Created
APDAM, Asosyasyon kap Planifye pou Dam-Mari/Radio Dame Marie	CAII/RAMAK	1994
APF, Asosyasyon Peyizan Fon Dwa/Radio zetwal	CAII/RAMAK	1988
CADEM, Coordination des associations pour le developpement de Milot/Radio Kayimit	CAII/RAMAK	2002
GRIDEG, Gwou Inisyativ pou Developman Gwo Mon/Radio Horizon FM	CAII/RAMAK	1990
KODEKA, Komite Defans Komin Anns Deno/Radio Pipirit	CAII/RAMAK	1995
Konbit Kom ilfo/Radio SAKA	CAII/RAMAK	1985
Men Kontre/Radio Men Kontre	CAII/RAMAK	1995
MOKTAD, Mouvmant Kiltirel Tayino pou Developman/Radio Abricots	CAII/RAMAK	2000
Mouvman Peyizan Plezans/Radio Vwa Pep la	CAII/RAMAK	1990
MPM/Radio RVPM	CAII/RAMAK	1986
ODAI, Organisation de Developpement Agricole Integre/Radio Neg Kenscoff	CAII/RAMAK	1997
Radio Anse a Pitre Inter	CAII/RAMAK	2000
Radio Communautaire de Belle Anse	CAII/RAMAK	1994
Radio Echo 2000 Inter	CAII/RAMAK	1995
Radio Eko	CAII/RAMAK	1987
Radio Flanbo	CAII/RAMAK	1986
Radio Flembeau	CAII/RAMAK	1988
SALAC, Societe des amants de la lecture et des activites culturelles/Radio Campeche	CAII/RAMAK	2000
Soley Lakay/Radio Zantray	CAII/RAMAK	1990
Solidarite Jeunes/Radio Fantastic FM	CAII/RAMAK	2002
SOPAD, Solidarite pour le progres et l'avancement de Desdunes/Radio Kalalou	CAII/RAMAK	1996
Tete a tete/radio Tete a tete	CAII/RAMAK	1998
ENFOFANM	CSO unsupported	1987
GCFV, Groupes de Concertation des Femmes Victimes	CSO unsupported	1995
OFKD, Oganizasyon Fanm Konpetant Dayiti	CSO unsupported	1991
OFVM, Oganizasyon Fanm Vanyan Matisan	CSO unsupported	1990
Oganizasyon Kore Pèp	CSO unsupported	1994
OJL5, Oganizasyon Je Louvri 5e Seksyon	CSO unsupported	1998
Radio Original FM	CSO unsupported	1991
Scout Nissage Saget	CSO unsupported	1985
SHAA, Societe Haitienne d'Aide aux Aveugles	CSO unsupported	1952
AMCHAM, American Chamber of Commerce in Haiti	IFES	1980
Amical des femmes haitiennes journalistes	IFES	1996
Association haitienne des femmes juges	IFES	2001
Barreau de l'ordre des avocats de Jeremie	IFES	1902
Barreau de l'ordre des avocats de St-Marc	IFES	1900
CARLI, Comite des avocats pour le respect des libertes individuelles	IFES	1996
Centre de Recherche et de Formation Economique et social pour le developpement CRESFED	IFES	1986
Centre Haitien de Presse, CHP	IFES	2000
Chambre Franco-Haitien de Commerce	IFES	1987

Annex B

Name of CSO	Support by	Date Created
CNEH, Confédération National des Éducateurs Éducatrices d'Haiti	IFES	1986
COFAL	IFES	1994
CTDH, Centre Toussaint pour les Droits de l'Homme	IFES	1997
Fédération des Barreaux d'Haiti	IFES	2002
FEUH, Fédération des Étudiants Universitaires d'Haiti	IFES	2000
Groupe Croissance	IFES	1995
Heritage pour Haiti	IFES	1998
HSI, Haiti Solidarite International	IFES	1987
Initiative de la societe civile	IFES	2000
L'Amicale des Juristes	IFES	1986
OCPAH, Ordre des Comptables Professionnels Agrégés d'Haiti	IFES	1984
Radio Echo 2000 Inter	IFES	1995
Reseau d'information economique	IFES	1998
Réseau d'Information Justice et Droits humains	IFES	2002
AJDC, Association des Jeunes pour le Developpement de Ca Ira	NDI/Forum Civique	2000
Comite Initiative Iere Section	NDI/Forum Civique	2002
Comite Initiative St-Marc	NDI/Forum Civique	2003
FLAVILEK	NDI/Forum Civique	1991
Fondation 30 sektanm	NDI/Forum Civique	1996
GREFONADEM, Gwoup Rezistans Fò Nasyonal pou Demokrasi	NDI/Forum Civique	1991
Groupe Confirme	NDI/Forum Civique	1989
Groupe Scout Toussaint Louverture	NDI/Forum Civique	1996
JVC, Jeunes Vonlontaires Chretiens	NDI/Forum Civique	1980
Mouvement des Jeunes pour la Reconstruction de Montrouis	NDI/Forum Civique	2000
OFDM, Oganizasyon Flanbo Demokratik Matisan	NDI/Forum Civique	1988
OGDCM, Organisation de Gestion pour le Developpement de Camp Mary	NDI/Forum Civique	1997
OPDMB, Organisation Paysanne pour le Developpement de Morne Babo	NDI/Forum Civique	2000
OPOMIP, Organisation Populaire Militant de la Plaine	NDI/Forum Civique	1991
Scout les Freres Unis	NDI/Forum Civique	1988